

SOV/84-50-12-35/54

Improving the Training (Con.)

advanced units and LERM shops staffed by qualified personnel. Students should be trained in technical servicing, performance techniques, and the principles of aviation. It was further suggested to substitute dissertations for state examinations for graduate students.

Card 2/2

22

307/RD-59-10-43/53

AUTHOR: Gol'dvasser, V., Deputy Chief of Training Department

TITLE: Subject Circles

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1959, Nr 10, p 29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a short note on the voluntary circles for studying various subjects set up at the Troitsk Aircraft Technical School. Circles for studying the theory of aircraft engines, repair of aircraft and aircraft engines, English language, the Yak-12 and Tu-104 aircraft, the slide rule, and model aircraft construction are already operative. A circle for the practical study of the repair of aviation equipment will be set up soon. Its members will be working in aircraft repair installations.

ASSOCIATION: Troitskoye aviationsno-tehnicheskoye uchilishche
(Troitsk Aircraft Technical School)

Card 1/1

CHINESE STUDIES

and the number of individuals in each category. The information is used to calculate the mean and standard deviation for each category.

Journal of the Royal Statistical Society and the Technometrics of
Engineering and Technology. Estimated cost per copy, £1.10s.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710020-0"

GARDA, Czeslaw, mgr., inz.; GOLDYNIA, Jozef, mgr., inz.; SEKULA, Wladzimierz,
mgr., inz.

Dyes for textiles and leather applied to dyeing of polymethacrylane
methyl in masses. Chemik 14 no.11:415-416 N '61.

1. Instytut Przemyslu Organicznego, Lodz.

GOLDWATER, L.

"Heart disease in relation to employment." p. 409 (ARHIV ZA NEGOJENU RADA, Vol. 3, no. 4,
1952, Zagreb, Yugoslavia)

cc: Monthly List of Most Durable Acquisitions, Vol. 1, no. 1, Library of Congress
August, 1943, Univ.

COLDWATER, L.

"Industrial hygiene and occupational medicine in Yugoslavia." p. 354. (NARODNO
ZDRAVLJE, Vol. 8, no. 11/12, 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress
August, 1953, Unclassified.

GOLDYREV, B. V.

GOLDYREV, B. V.: "Two-group adjustment of leveling networks". Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. L'vov Polytechnic Inst. L'vov, 1956.
(Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis¹, No 36, 1956, Moscow.

AID P - 4615

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - tactics

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 4/23

Author : Goldyrev, D. F., Lt. Col.

Title : Simultaneous attacks of a pair of fighters against a
bomber.

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 4, 23-25, Ap 1956

Abstract : The author after some analysis suggests a method for
simultaneous attack of an aircraft by a pair of fighters.
Three sketches. The article is of some value.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

REF ID: A674

Subject : Soviet Airplane Driver - Identification

Card 1/1 Pub. 1/6 8/6

Author : Goldyres D. R., Lt. Col., Pilot Class II

Title : Visual search of the target by fighters at high speeds

Periodical : Voen. vedom. flota, No. 7-11, 3 1966

Abstract : The problems of visual search of high-speed enemy airplanes in the air, particularly of fighters, are discussed in detail by the author. Three diagrams. This article deserves attention.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

ADD P - 5486

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - tactics

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 3/31

Author : Goldyrev, D. F., Lt. Col., mil. pilot class II

Title : Simultaneous attacks by a flight of fighters

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, l. 12-15. Ja 1957

Abstract : The article describes in detail how a simultaneous attack by a flight of fighters is carried out in air battle, with each pilot of the flight aiming individually. Two diagrams, 1 sketch. The article merits attention.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

GOLDYREV, D.F., podpolkovnik.

Angle formation is the best combat formation. Vest.Vozd. #1, 40
no.7:85 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Air warfare)

GOLDYREV, D. F.

86-58-5-16/38

AUTHOR: Goldyrev, D. F., Lt Col

TITLE: Fighter Plane Maneuvers at Maximum Speeds (Barevrirovaniye zvena
istrebitely na maksimal'nykh skorostyakh)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1958, Nr 5, pp 34-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article deals with the maneuvers of a flight formation. Having discussed the advantages and disadvantages of various maneuvers of close and of extended formations, the author arrives at the conclusion that the "acute vee" formation is the most suitable for carrying out maneuvers at high speeds. The advantages of the "acute vee" formation are: close intervals and extended distances between the airplanes permit them to maneuver so that the pilots do not need to change their positions in formation; when performing a turn, the wingmen are able to decrease their intervals to such an extent that the turn radius of their planes becomes almost equal to that of the lead plane and thus a greater flying speed can be maintained by the formation; at all times while maneuvering, the wingmen are able to see the lead plane and thus a greater flight safety is insured and the maneuver capabilities of the formation are increased; the wingmen are able to proceed at almost the same altitude in relation to the lead airplane and this is particularly essential when flying in the stratosphere; it is possible to carry out both horizontal and vertical maneuvers without giving radio commands for execution. The author states that with the growth of flying

Card 1/2

86-58-5-16/38

Fighter Plane Maneuvers at Maximum Speeds (Cont.)

speeds the visual search for targets loses its importance, because at high speeds it would be impossible to attack a visually detected target in head-on courses. At the same time the ability of a formation to maneuver at high speeds becomes more and more important. There is one diagram.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Air force operations - USSR 2. Flight formation -
Maneuvers

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710020-0

KOPTEV, A.A., mayor ; GOLDYREV, D.F., podpolkovnik.

Target sighted. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.1:20-21 Ja '61. (MIRA 13:12)
(Aerial warfare)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710020-0"

CHUKHNO, M., polkovnik; GOLPYREV, D., podpolkovnik

At tactical flying lessons. Vest. Vozd. Fl. no.12:28-29 D
'61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Russia--Air force)

g/w

✓ Presence of potassium compounds in the salt bodies of Ural'se-Sibirskoe. G. S. Gorbunov (A. A. Ilyin Univ., Irkutsk), Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 111: 613-14 (1956).—Brines originating from deep-sabatinal deposits of the southwestern Siberia platform contain K salts in subordinate units, (up to 0.8%). Higher units (up to 3%) were observed in deep-boring cores of halite rocks. Systematic prospecting work of G. S. Gorbunov (Ilyin Univ.) reaction for the identification of K salt-bearing zones established a regular occurrence of K salts at a depth of 1350 m., in layers up to 34 m. thick, consisting, on the average, probably in pyrite and/or carnallite rocks. K was identified by the $\text{NH}_4\text{Mg}(\text{O}_2\text{Cl})_2$ test.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710020-0"

GOLDTOEV, G. S.

Conditions governing the deposition of salt-bearing carbonate sediments in the Lower Cambrian of the Usol'ye region. Trudy Irk. un. 14:137-146 '58. (MIRA 16:7)

(Usol'ye region(Siberian Platform)...Salt deposits)

GOLDYREV, G.S.

Lithologic characteristics of salt-bearing carbonate sediments
in the Lower Cambrian of the Cherenkovo-Usol'ye region.
Trudy Irk. un. 14:167-184 '58. (MIRA 16:7)

(Amur Valley. --Salt deposits)

The structure and the pharmacological action of substances containing the sulfonamide group I. The preparation of some azo dyes containing the sulfonamide group I. N. Goldreye and I. Ya. Postovskaya. *J. Applied Chem.* U.S.S.R., 11, 106-127 (1938). The reaction of $\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Cl}$ or $\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{CH}_3$ or $\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ with $\text{Ph}_2\text{N}-\text{Ar}-\text{NH}_2$ was carried out in CHCl_3 at room temperature. The products were isolated from $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ after heating on a water bath for 3 hrs. The yields of the products were 70% for $\text{Ph}_2\text{N}-\text{Ar}-\text{NH}_2$ and $\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Cl}$, 60% for $\text{Ph}_2\text{N}-\text{Ar}-\text{NH}_2$ and $\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{CH}_3$, and 50% for $\text{Ph}_2\text{N}-\text{Ar}-\text{NH}_2$ and $\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$. After treatment with NaOH the products were recrystallized from $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The yields of the dyes were 50% for $\text{Ph}_2\text{N}-\text{Ar}-\text{NH}_2$ and $\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Cl}$, 40% for $\text{Ph}_2\text{N}-\text{Ar}-\text{NH}_2$ and $\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{CH}_3$, and 30% for $\text{Ph}_2\text{N}-\text{Ar}-\text{NH}_2$ and $\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$.

until a complete ppt. The ppt. was recovered from $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ yielding 60% of $\text{Ar}-\text{NH}_2\text{HSO}_3\text{NH}_2$, **XVIII-IV**, m.p. 247°. **XVIII-IV** and **XVIII-V** was treated with an excess of 50% propionic solution at room temp. for 12 hrs. **XVIII-IV** a slight warming is recommended for 12 hrs. yielding $\text{Ar}-\text{NH}_2\text{HSO}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, **XVIII-V**, m.p. 165°, 50%, and 1,4- $\text{ArNH}_2\text{HSO}_3\text{NH}_2$, **XVIII-V**, m.p. 185°. $\text{Ph}_2\text{N}-\text{NH}_2$ in CHCl_3 was added to a suspension of **XVIII-IV**, and after heating on a water bath for 4 hrs., the ppt. was filtered out and recrystallized from water and CHCl_3 yielding 40% of $\text{Ar}-\text{NH}_2\text{HSO}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, **XVIII-VI**, m.p. 149°. α -Aminopropionic acid in CHCl_3 was added to a suspension of **XVIII-IV** in CHCl_3 in small portions and the mixt. was heated on a water bath for 6 hrs. The solvent was distilled off, the viscous mass was washed with CHCl_3 to remove unreacted amminopropanoic acid and dissolved in warm CHCl_3 . After cooling 12 hrs. the ppt. was filtered out and recrystallized from water, yielding 27% of $\text{Ar}-\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$, **XVIII-VII**, m.p. 196°. During the saponification of the alkyl filtrate, saponification of **XVIII-VII** was observed, with formation of 150% and 14% of $\text{Ar}-\text{NH}_2\text{NH}_2$, **XVIII-VIII**, which was obtained in 100% yield. **XVIII-IV**, **XVIII-V**, **XVIII-VI**, **XVIII-VII**, **XVIII-VIII** and **XVIII-IV** were dissolved in 1 part of $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{Ar}-\text{NH}_2$ while warming on a water bath for 1-2 hrs., whereas **XVIII-IV** was dissolved in 1/8 part of the same solv and heated on an oil bath at 150° for 24 hrs. After cooling the ppts. were filtered and recrystallized from water. In the case of **XVIII-IV** from $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 1/8 mol. of ammonium acetate in yields of 85, 72, 92, 88, 84, 80 and 70% for **XVIII-IV** m.p. 226°, 183°, 225°, 200°, 233°, 216°, and 170° for **XVIII-IV** m.p. 138°. **XVIII-IV** was dried under the same

conditions as **XVIII-IV**, yielded 88% of 1,4-NH₂C₆H₄-SO₃NH₂ (**IX**) (m. 111°). The HCl salts treated with the cold, dilute soln. of NaCO₃ soln. with slight warming yielded 1,4-NH₂C₆H₄SO₃NH₃⁺ (**IV**), m. 183°, 90%; **V**, m. 183°, 90%; 1,4-NH₂C₆H₄SO₃NH₃⁺ (**V**), m. 196°, 90%; 1,4-NH₂C₆H₄SO₃NH₃⁺ (**VI**), m. 196°, 90%; 5,2-Me-C₆H₄SO₃NH₃⁺ (**X**), m. 165°, 90%; 2,4-Me₂C₆H₃SO₃NH₃⁺ (**XI**), m. 165°, 90%; 2,4-Me₂C₆H₃SO₃NH₃⁺ (**XII**), m. 179°, 90%; 4,4'-dimethylbenzene-1,4-diamine-1,4-sulfonate (**XIII**), m. 219°, 90%; 4,4'-dimethylbenzene-1,4-diamine-1,4-sulfonate (**XIV**), m. 212°, 89%. The azo dyes were prepared by diazotizing the HCl salts of **IV**, **V**, **VI**, **VIII**, **X**, **XI** and **XII** and **XVII-VII** in the usual manner and combining with 1-Na₂H₄NH₂ in acid soln., and those of **IV** and **V** also with the J and 2,5,7-tri-NH₂HOC₆H₄SO₃H in an alk. soln., yielding the corresponding azo dyes. The yield of dyes as tabulated in the paper, form, m. p. and color, respectively given below: 63% HCl salt, 17°, 230°, red; 20% **XXIII**, HCl salt, 215°, dark red; 17°, 230°, HCl salt, 195°, red; 70% **XXVI**, free base, 237°, dark red; 35% and 82% **XXVII**, HCl salt, 210°, and free base, 178°, both dark brown; 32% and 85% **XXVIII**, HCl salt, 178°, yellowish red; 50% salt, 224°, red, and free base, 200°, yellowish red; 50% and 91% **XXIX**, HCl salt, 201°, orange, and free base, 191°, yellow; 58% **XXV**, free base, red; 31% **XXX**, Na salt, 190°, yellow; 58% **XXI**, Na salt, dark red; 0% salt, dark red; and 50% **XXII**, Na salt, dark red.

The prepn. of azo dyes contg. -SO₃NH₂ group was also carried out as follows: 1 mol. of methyl orange or d-naphthol orange was treated with 15-20 mols. of HO₃SCl while cooling, for 12 hrs. In the 1st case the resulting mixt. was poured directly on an ice and in the 2nd case it was heated on a water bath at 60-80° for 1 hr. and left overnight and, then poured on an ice, yielding the corresponding sulfonylechloride insol. in C₆H₆. PhMe, 5-malonic ester, PhNO₂ in the theoretical amt., m. 150-5, and 185°, resp. The chlorides formed were treated, then,

Preparation and properties of α - and β naphthylglycals

L. N. Gulyrev and I. Ya. Postovskii *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* **10**, 3042 (1940). Boiling 2 g α -C₁₀H₈COCl in 5 ml. of 80% AcOH with 1.3 g SeO₂ for 1 hr., pouring the filtered reaction mixt. into 1 l. of boiling water and refluxing 3-10 min. (ppd. 50% of monohydride of α -naphthylglycal, C₁₁H₁₀O₂H₂, m.p. 82-3°) is dehydrated at 80° over P₂O₅ to an intense yellow oil. It reacts with PhNHNH₂ and Ac₂O to give the corresponding orange yellow needles, m.p. 105°. With a C₁₁H₁₀NH₂ in 10% soln. it forms a *green-yellow* dimer, white prisms, m.p. 141°. In a similar reaction β -C₁₁H₁₀COCl, m.p. 52°, gives β -*naphthylglycal monoxide*, needles, m.p. 110-111°. β -*naphthylglycal monoxide*, needles, m.p. 110-111°, gives an orange, yellow, m.p. 181°, *the green-yellow* dimer, m.p. 147°, and on heating 1 hr. in 12% NH₄OH and a Hg²⁺ with Ac₂O/Cu and decomposing with H₂O it gives 30-35% β -*(naphthylmimidazole*, m.p. 188°. The glycal on heating with a ammonopyridine give a dark green oil, thus in acetone form an intense emerald-green soln. with bright yellow fluorescence, which with acids gives a cherry-violet reaction. α -I is characterized by a fruity odor resembling that of musk-melon, and the β -isomer by a bly of the valley odor.

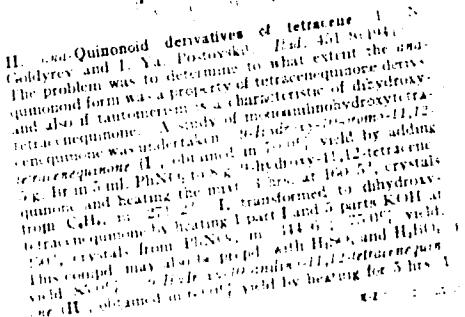
Ches. Wiss.

Lab. Organic Chem. Chel. Industrial Inst.
in S. M. Kirov.

Cd

Chemistry of tetracene (naphthalene). I. Dihydroxy-tetracenequinone and diarylamino-tetracenequinone isomers. I. Ya. Postovskii and L. N. Goldyrev. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)*, 11, 129-45 (1941).—The study of 9,10-dihydroxy-11,12-tetracenequinone was undertaken with the idea of preparing an analog of an acid dye, alizarincyanine (green, *9-Hydroxy-11,12-tetracenequinone*) (I). The 9,10-dihydroxy-2-naphthoic-benzene acid necessary for the synthesis of I was prepared by the method of Deichler and Weizmann (*Ber.*, 36, 1393-1933). Ger. Pat. 138,324 (Full. VII, 200). Cyclization of the acid to I was carried out with concentrated H₂SO₄ and H₂O₂ at 120-140°, crystals, m.p. 300-31°, yield 80-90%. *9,10-Dihydroxy-11,12-tetracenequinone* (II) obtained in 90% yield from a mixt. of 10 g. I, 30 g. KOH, 3 g. KClO₃ and 4 ml. H₂O heated 30 min. at 300-10°, cooled, dissolved in H₂O, and pppd. by HCl; crystals from PhNH₂, m. 314-6°. *Mixt. of diarylaminotetracenequinone isomers* (III), obtained in 28% yield by dissolving 2 g. II in 30 ml. of freshly distilled PhNH₂, adding to the warm soln. 2 g. H₂O₂, heating on an oil bath 4 hrs. at 200-10°, m. 290-10°. Violet isomer, crystals, m. 244-6°. Blue isomer, m. 240-12°. Hydrolysis of either isomer (I) & isomer, I, with concd. HCl produces II. The violet isomer and violet compd. prep'd. from the dichlorotetracenequinone of Galant and Leupold (*Ber.*, 31, 1282 (1908)), are identical. *9,10-Diaminotetracenequinone isomers*, obtained from *p*-toluidine and II by the same method as used in prep'g. of the diamino derivs., blue isomer, obtained in 20-30% yield, crystals, m. 244-6°; violet isomer, obtained in 10-12% yield, crystals, m. 242-4°; a green isomer also appears and may be sepd. by adsorption on

AlO₂. *9,11-Diethoxy-11,12-tetracenequinone*, obtained in 75.0% yield from 0.2 g. of tetracenequinone and 0.5 ml. SOCl₂, heated 2 hrs. at 130-5°, in a sealed glass tube, crystals from cold AcOH, m. 251-2°. The acid dyes of III were prep'd. by sulfonation of the isomers in the presence of H₂SO₄ (0.2 g. of isomer, 2 ml. concd. H₂SO₄, 0.2 g. Na₂SO₃). Violet salt, 92% yield; blue salt, 91.5% yield. The numbering used for tetracene is given below:



II. Quinonoid derivatives of tetracene. I. N. Goldyrev and I. Ya. Postovskii. *Ber.*, 45, 3619 (1942).—The problem was to determine to what extent the quinonoid form was a property of tetracenequinone derivatives and also if tautomerism is a characteristic of dihydroxy-tetracenequinone. A study of monoamino-dihydroxy-tetracenequinone was undertaken. *9,10-Dihydroxy-11,12-tetracenequinone* (II), obtained in 70% yield by adding 5 g. II in 5 ml. PhNH₂ to 8 g. dihydroxy-11,12-tetracenequinone and heating the mixt. 1 hrs. at 160-5°, crystals (PhNH₂, m. 271-2°). II, transformed to dihydroxy-tetracenequinone by heating 1 part II and 5 parts KOH at 20°, crystals from PhNH₂, m. 314-6° (75.0% yield). This compd. may also be prepd. with H₂O₂ and H₂O₂. Yield 85.0%. *9,10-Diethoxy-11,12-tetracenequinone* (IV), obtained in 60% yield by heating for 5 hrs. A

A.S.I.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

part I, 3 parts PhNH_2 and 0.7 parts AcONa at 170–80°; crystals from AcOH , m. 243.5°. A mixture of *dihydro-9,11-Dichloro-9,11-tetrahydroquinoxine quinone* was obtained by dissolving part II in 15 parts PhNH_2 and 1 part Hg(OAc)_2 , heating 1 hr. at 200–10°, dissolving the product in CH_3Cl and adsorbing it on Al_2O_3 . The isomers obtained had the correct m. p. *9,11-dihydro-9,11-tetrahydroquinoxine quinone*, obtained in 40.0% yield by dissolving 0.5 g. 9-hydroxytetrahydroquinoxine in 4 ml. PhNO_2 , adding 0.38 g. PCl_5 at 15–50° and heating the mixt. on an oil bath for 3 hrs. at 180–190°; crystals, m. 252–4°.¹ *9,11-Dichloro-9,11-tetrahydroquinoxine*, obtained in 50.0% yield by dissolving 1 g. 9-hydroxytetrahydroquinoxine in 7.5 ml. PhNO_2 , adding 1.5 g. PCl_5 at 50° and heating the mixt. on an oil bath for 7 hrs. at 210–220°; crystals, m. 251–2°.² From the filtrate addit. crystals were obtained in 30.0% yield, m. 251–2°.² Tetraacene was obtained in 45.0% yield from 1 g. 9-hydroxytetrahydroquinoxine, 10 g. ZnCl_2 , 2 g. Zn dust and 2 g. NaCl heated in a glass retort 20 min. at 280–310°. The product was purified by dist., from an equal vol. by wt. of PbO , crystals, m. 312–3°.³ *9,11-Dihydrochlorotetraacene* was obtained in 89.0% yield by heating in a sealed glass tube 0.2 g. tetraacene and 1 ml. 98% KCl 2 hrs. at 140–50°. The product of the reaction was washed with alc., dried and heated for 30 min. with 20 ml. concd. H_2SO_4 , crystals, m. 248–50°.³ *9,11-Dichloro-9,11-tetrahydroquinoxine*, obtained in 70.0% yield from 0.2 g. 9,11-dihydrochlorotetraacene heated in 30 ml. AcOH until dissolved, treated hot with 0.17 g. Cr_2O_7 in 10 ml. AcOH and heated on a water bath for 30 min.; crystals, m. 250–2°.³

John L. Redman

GOLDREY, L. N. and ZAKHAROVA, L. N.

On Synthesis of Polioviruses. page 1223, Shershik Statist po obshchey
khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry), Vol. 17, Moscow-Leningrad,
1953, pages 1680-1686.

Ural State University A. M. Gor'kiy

L. N. Goldrey Ural State Univ. Gor'kiy

GOLDREY L. V. and MULOMA, I. P.

Concerning the Immunization of Horses by Atalide, page 1275, Sverdlovsk State
po obshchey zhurnii (Collection of Papers in General Veterinary), Vol. IV,
Moscow-Leninograd, 1953, pages 1691-1696.

Ural State University A. N. Gorkiy

A. N. Gorkiy - Ural State Univ. Sverdlovsk.

GOLDYREV, I. N.

Synthesis of substantive dyes of quinoline series. Zhur. ob. khim.
27 no.10:2837-2840 O '57. (MIRA 11:4)

I. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Dyes and dyeing) (Quinoline)

2000/02/24/006/002/326
S00/000

AUTHORS: Tager, A. N., Cuvorova, A. I., Gol'yarev, L. M., Vesafov,
V. I., Berestova, V. L.

TITLE: Effect of the chemical structure of the plasticizer on the
vitrification temperature of polymers. I. Plasticizing of
polystyrene with diphenic acid and naphthalic acid esters

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soedineniya, v. 4, no. 6, 1962,
603-806

TEXT: Thermomechanical curves were plotted for polystyrene (PSt)
plasticized with 25 mole-% of: monomethyl-, mono-*tert*-, and monobutyl
diphenate; dimethyl-, diethyl-, ethyl-butyl-, and ethyl-octyl-, and
diheptyl diphenate; diethyl, diethyl, and dibutyl naphthalate. The
synthesis of ethyl-butyl diphenate (b.p. 167-168°C/10 mm Hg; MR 91.89)
and of ethyl-octyl diphenate (MR 116.57), now produced for the first time,
will be published. The compatibility of the plasticizer with PSt was
studied on the basis of the critical mixing temperature, which lay at
100-130°C with diphenic acid monoester, below room temperature (sometimes

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S100, S110

Effect of the chemical structure ...

at $\sim -50^{\circ}\text{C}$) with diesters of this acid, and at room temperature with naphthalates. Results: (1) The vitrification temperature, T_v , of plasticized PSt drops with increasing compatibility. Pure PSt had $T_v = 10^{\circ}\text{C}$, PSt with monoesters had $T_v = 42-70^{\circ}\text{C}$, PSt with diphenic acid diesters yielded the lowest T_v . T_v dropped with increasing length of the alkyl radical: ethyl-octyl diphenate yielded $T_v = -11^{\circ}\text{C}$; the naphthenates showed a low effect ($T_v = 9-46^{\circ}\text{C}$). (2) With increasing content of CH_2 links in the alkyl radical, T_v of diphenic acid diesters approaches a minimum at $n_{\text{CH}_2} = 10-12$, and then rises again. (3) The

structure of the aromatic radical of the plasticizer affects T_v : diphenates (and phthalates) plasticize more intensively than naphthalates. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo
(Ural State University imeni A. M. Gor'kogo)

SUBMITTED: March 21, 1961

Card 2/2

5/22/03/004/006/003/046
EAC/3AIC

AUTHORS: Zhdanov, N. A., Suvorova, A. T., Gulyayev, L. N., Yesafov, V. I.
Repin, L. A.

TITLE: Effect of the chemical structure and the size of the plasticizing molecule on the vitrification temperature of polymers. II. Plasticizing of poly(methyl methacrylate) with esters of aliphatic and naphthalic acids

PERIODICAL: Vysochemikalskaya sovremennoe, v. 4, no. 6, 1962, 609-614

TEXT: Thermoremanent curves were plotted for poly(methyl methacrylate) plasticized with 15 mole% of: monomethyl, monobutyl, and monobutyl (PMM) plasticizer; dimethyl, diethyl, ethyl-methyl, vinyl, and diethyl-dimethylphthalate; dimethyl, methyl, and dibutyl phthalate. Results: (1) The better the compatibility between polymer and plasticizer, the greater the drop in the vitrification temperature, T_v , of pure PMMA ($T_v = 100^\circ\text{C}$). (2) T_v dropped with increasing length of the alkoxy radicals of the (3) Monomers of dihydroic acid and diphenoate down to a minimum (-9°C). (4) Monomers of naphthalic acid and naphthalates showed a lower plasticizing effect ($T_v \approx 50^\circ\text{C}$). (4) The

1/14/01/006/CC3/C26
B1C1/B1C

Effect of the chemical structure ...

structure of the aromatic radical affects the plasticizing effect. The better plasticizing of diphenoxyl is explained by the ability of the compound to be turned round the O-C bond between the two benzene rings. In the case of monooesters, the free COOH reduces the compatibility. (5) The molar concentration rule does not apply to the polymer plasticizer systems investigated. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo
(Ural State University imeni A. M. Gor'koy)

SUBMITTED: March 21, 1961

Card 2/2

15-57-5-7222

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5,
p 211 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Belozero, G. I., Goldyrev, Ye. I.

TITLE: Test of the Hydrofract Method on Petroleum-Bearing
Strata in Bashneft' Union Enterprises (Opyt primene-
niya gidravlicheskogo razryva plasta na promyslakh
ob'yedineniya Bashneft')

PERIODICAL: Novosti neft. tekhn. Neftepromysl. delo, 1956, Nr 5,
pp 16-17

ABSTRACT: The Tuymazaneft' Petroleum Industry Bureau has de-
termined the following efficiency relationships in
use of the hydrofract method on petroleum-bearing
strata: 1) the volume of the fracturing liquid should
be equal to 2 to 2.5 times the volume of the suction
and pressure pipes; 2) the volume of the sand-carrying
liquid should be $2/3$ of the volume of the suction and

Card 1/2

15-57-5-7222

Test of the Hydrofract Method (Cont.)

pressure pipes; 3) the volume of the pressuring liquid should be not less than 1.5 times the volume of the section and pressure pipes; 4) 150 kg to 200 kg of sand should be added per cubic meter of the sand-carrying liquid. An aqueous solution of sulfite-alcohol spent liquor with a viscosity of 150 to 200 centipoises is currently being used in enterprises of the Bashneft' Union for hydrofracture of strata in pressure wells. Petroleum with a viscosity of centipoises is used as the sand carrier in fracturing of Devonian petroleum-bearing layers. Petroleum with a viscosity of 30 centipoises is used for carbonate traps. Water is most suitable for use as the fracturing liquid and pressurized liquid for artesian water wells; petroleum is most suitable for these purposes for petroleum wells. Thirty-three hydrofract applications in Devonian petroleum-bearing strata gave an average increase in daily flow per application equal to 4.5 tons during the first month of operation after the application. The increase in daily flow from carbonate traps amounted to 5 tons per well in 11 wells.

V. B. O.

Card 2/2

L 63248-65 EMT(d)/EMT(m)/EMT(v)/EMT(t)/EMT(k)/EMT(h)/EMT(l)/EMT(r) PF-4/Ps-4
ACCESSION NR: AT5013044 IJP(d) UR/0000/04/002/00070140/0146 31

JN/35

30

B+

AUTHOR: Antipenkov, V. P. (Moscow); Gol'dyareva, Z. M. (Moscow);
Gorokhovskiy, L. T. (Moscow); Ibannisyants, V. V. (Moscow); Mish't, L. I. (Moscow);
Rabinovich, B. V. (Moscow); Sevumyan, Yu. R. (Moscow).

TITLE: Supervisory control machine for aluminum-malking industry

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po avtomaticheskemu kontrolyu i metodam
elektricheskikh izmereniy. 4th, Novosibirsk, 1962. Avtomaticheskiy kontrol' i
metody elektricheskikh izmereniy; trudy konferentsii, t. 1: Teoriya
izmeritel'nykh informatsionnykh sistem. Sistemy avtomaticheskogo kontrolya.
Elektricheskiye izmereniya neelektricheskikh velichin (Automatic control and
electrical measuring techniques; transactions of the conference, v. 2: Theory of
information measurement systems. Automatic control systems. Electrical
measurements of nonelectrical quantities). Novosibirsk, Naukdata Sib. otd.
AN SSSR, 1964, 140-146

TOPIC TAGS: supervisory control, aluminum industry / I.RA-800 supervisory
control

Card 1/3

L 63248-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5013044

ABSTRACT: An ERA-800 Soviet-made centralized automatic supervisory control machine intended for controlling one series of aluminum-electrolysis process, is described. The ERA-800 machine scans the 160--170 electrolyzers that make up the series recording their process parameters in digital form; the interpole-gap resistance R_{pp} and the integral and mean values of performance indices are recorded. The machine is designed to perform the control, 2-hr and 6-hr cycle recording, recording on operator's request, and instrumental supervision. The control includes a sequential connection to all electrolyzer sensors, regulating (on the basis of R_{pp}) those cells which deviate from the normal operation, and recording such deviate cells. In the 2-hr cycle recording, the process parameters, such as v-h, a-h, etc., are printed automatically; in the 6-hr cycle, the resistances of anodic and cathodic regions and the electrolyte temperature are also recorded. Other facilities are designed for visual monitoring and manual control of anodes. The machine has these fundamental characteristics: number of control points, 800; output signal, 0-10 v d-c; input-signal-to-digital-code conversion time, 0.2 sec; conversion error, 0.5%; recording rate, 7-8 characters per sec; supply voltage, 3-phase 220 v 50 cps; power consumption,

Card 2/3

L 63248-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5013044

600 va. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Nov64

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

STK CODE: DP, IE

OTHER: 000

awm

Card 3/3

AKSEL'TEL, Solomon Moiseyevich; BEMAN, Mark Likhaylovich; VINOGRAD, Lazar' Il'ich; GOL'ZAD, Semuil Shlomoovich; DUGA, Yakov Georgyevich; FILIPOV, Konstantin Vasili'evich; KALINA, Ivan Ivanovich; LIUDKEV, Yefim L'vovich; LUSHKIN, Moisey Leyzerovich; FILIM KIY, Vladimir Kirillovich; SADOVNIKOV, Petr Pavlevich; SHLYAMOVICH, Abram Aronovich; VASIL'YEV, B.A., red.; SOBOLEV, Ye.M., tekhn. red.

[Problems of radio engineering and radar] Radiotekhnika po radiotekhnike i radiolokatsii. [vyjed.] Aksel'ttel i dr. Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 114 p.

(Radio) (radar)

GUTKIN, I.A., inzh.; SHIPRIN, Ye.L., inzh.; GOL'DZAND, L.D., inzh.;
KIRAKOSYANTS, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Hydraulic system of control and protection of the OSPT-1150 turbine
pump. Energomashinostroenie "no. 9211. L. S '63. (MIRA 16.10)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710020-0

GOL'DZAND, L.L. (g. Daugavpils Latvijskoy SSR)

Anaesthesia in burns. Fel'd i akush.no.12:29 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

(BURNS AND SCALDS) (ANESTHESIA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710020-0

GOLDZAND, L.L. (Leningrad)

Treatment of umbilical granuloma. Fel'd. i akush. 21 no.5;36-37
Mv '56. (HLRA 9:8)
(UMBILICUS--TUMORS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710020-0"

GOL'DZAND, L.L. (Leningrad)

Cases of abscesses following administration of antibiotics. Fel'd. i
akush. 21 no.10:41-42 O '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(ABSCESS) (ANTIBIOTICS)

"The Practice of Treating Burns in Children," by L. L.
Gol'dzant, Second Municipal Children's Hospital, Leningrad,
Zdravookhraneniye Kazakhstana, No 5, 1957, pp 26-28

One hundred and forty-four children ranging in age from 2 months to 16 years and suffering from first degree (19), second degree (112), and third degree (13) burns were treated as described below.

First, pain syndrome was removed by anesthesia, then the burnt surface was sprayed with a solution of ethyl chloride, according to the author's method described in Fel'dsher i Akusherka, No 12, 1955. Then the burnt surface was cleaned by furacilin (1 : 4,200) at 35°, and the blisters were opened and dried with sterile cotton balls. The skin surrounding the burnt area was lubricated with one% alcoholic solution of Brilliant Green, and bandages moistened with an emulsion (fish oil 250.0, penicillin 400,000 units, and streptocide 10.0) were applied. Antitetanus shots were administered to all burn victims.

Burns caused by chemical agents were first washed with a strong stream of water, and traces of the chemical were removed by a weak solution of its antagonist.

Patients with burns covering one third of their bodies were submitted to general hospital care, and kept under physicians' observation.

In case the victim was an infant in a state of shock, shock symptoms were treated immediately. heat, narcotics, plasma transfusions, and glucose solutions (5-10%) were administered, then the burns were attended to. (U)

GOL'DZAND, L.L.

Sarcoma of the sigmoid flexure in a seven-months-old infant.
Khirurgija Supplement:5 '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz detskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach M.Yu.Yushko) g. Daugavpilsa
Latviyskoy SSR.
(INTESTINES--CANCER)

GOL'DZAND, L.L. (Leningrad).

Purulent diseases of the hand in children. Vsel'd, i akush. 22 no.4:
7-12 Ap '57. (MIR 10:6)
(HAND--DISEASES)

GOL'DZAND, L.L.

Pararectal abscess in an 8-month-old child. Nov. Khir. arkh. no. 1:
71 Ja-F '58
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Daugavpilsskaya detskaya bol'nička.
(RECTUM—ABSCESS)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710020-0

GOL'DZARD, L.L. (Leningrad)

Use of adhesive plaster in lieu of sutures in outpatient medicine.
Feld. i akush. 23 no.2:44-45 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(SUTURES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710020-0

GOL'DZAND, L.L. (Leningrad)

Erysipeloid and its treatment. Fel'd i zhush, 23 no.5:13-20 My'58
(ERYSIPEROID)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710020-0"

GOL'DZAND, L.L. (Leningrad)

Method for examining a patient with suppurative diseases and suppurating
wounds. Fel'd. i akush. 23 no.7:48-49 J1 '58 (MIRA 11:8)
(SUPPURATION)
(DIAGNOSIS)

GOL'DZAND, L.L. (Leningrad).

Acute suppurative mastitis of children. Tel'd. i skush. 23 no.11:22-24
N°58 (MIRA 11:11)

(CHILDREN--DISEASES)
(BREAST--DISEASES)

GOLDZAND, L.L. (Leningrad)

Acute suppurative arthritis in children. Pel'd. i angish. 23 no.12
22-23 D '58 (MIRA 11:12)
(ARTHRITIS)
(CHILDREN--DISEASES)

GOL'DZAND, L.L.

Epididymitis in a 6-months-old child. Vest.derm. i ven. 32 no.2:89
Mr-Ap '58.

(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz 2-y gorodskoy detskoy bol'nitsy Leningrada.
(EPIDIDYMIS--DISEASES)

GOL'DZAND, L.L.

Paraproctitis in children. Pediatrilia 36 no.10:55-56 O '58
(MIR 11:11)
1. Iz 2-y gorodskoy detskoy bol'nitsy Leningrada (glavnyy vrach
K.A. Koshevaya).
(RECTUM, dis.
paraproctitis in child. (Rus))

GOL'DZAND, L.L. (Leningrad, D.40, ul.Marata, d.30, kv.8)

Peculiarities of septic surgery in childhood. Nov.khir.arich.
no.4:48-50 Jl-Ag, '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. 2-ya ob'yedinennaya detskaya bol'ница Moskovskogo rayona
Leningrada.
(CHILDREN--DISEASES) (SUPPURATION)

GOLDZAND, L.L., vrach (Leningrad)

On the camping trip. Zdorov'ye s no. 6:11 Ja '56.

(MIRA 12:11)

(FIRST AID IN ILLNESS AND INJURY)

GOL'DZAND, L.L., BOGDANOV, N.S. (Leningrad)

Epicondylitis and its treatment. Fel'd. i akush. 24 no.1:23-24
Ja '59 (MIRA 12:1)

(MUSCLES--DISEASES)
(LOCAL ANESTHESIA)

GOL'DZAND, L.L. (Leningrad)

Phlegmon in newborn infants and its treatment. Fel'd i akush.
24 no.4:20-22 Ap '59. (MIR 12:5)
(PHLEGMON)

GOL'DZAND, L.L. (Leningrad)

Removal of the nail. Fel'd. i skush. 24 no.3:40 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(NAILS (ANATOMY)--SURGERY)

GOL'DZAND, L.L. (Leningrad)

Diagnosis and treatment of umbilical fistula. Mel'd. i skish. 24
no.11:16-17 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(FISTULA) (UMBILICUS--DISEASES)

GOL'DZAND, L.L.

Epididymitis in a two-year-old child. Vest.derm.i.ven. 33 no.4:79
Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz 2-y Ob'yedinennoy detskoy bol'nitsy Moskov'skogo rayona Leninskogo.

(EPIDIDYMIS--DISEASES)

GOL'DZAND, L.L.

Diagnosis and treatment of umbilical fistulas in children. Azerb.
med.zhur. no.12:61-63 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz detskoy bo'yedinennoy bol'nitsy Moskovskogo rayona g. Leninskogo
(glavvrach K.A. Koshevaya).
(FISTULA)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710020-0

GOL'DZAND, L.L. (Leningrad)

First work on child surgery in Russia. Sov. zhur. no.1:123 Ja-3 '60.
(M.A 15:2)
(CHILDREN'S SURGERY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710020-0"

GOL'DZAND, L.L.

Phlegmon of the foot in children and its treatment. Azerb. med.
zhur. no.9:60-63 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz detskoy ob'yedinennoy bol'nitsy Moskovskogo rayona g. Leningrada
(glavvrach - K.A. Koshevaya).
(FOOT--DISEASES) (PHLEGMON)

GOL'DZAND, B.L.

Compound treatment of panaris and late results. Zdravookhranenie
3 no.6:53-54 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz detskoy ob'yedinennoy bol'nitsy Moskovskogo rayona Leningrada
(glavnnyy vrach K.A.Koshevaya).
(FELON (DISEASE))

GOL'DZAND, L.L.

Treatment of initial forms of paronychia. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no.4:
53-54 Ap '60. (MIFI 14:5)

1. 2-ya gorodskaya detskaya bol'nička Leningrad.
(PANARIS)

GOL'DZAND, L.L. (Leningrad)

First aid and treatment of tick and insect bites. Med.sestra 19
no.1:43 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(VENOM--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

GOL'DZAND, L.L. (Leningrad)

Use of remainders of antibiotics in containers. Fel'd. i akush.
25 no.4:52 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(ANTIBIOTICS)

GOL'DZAND, L.L.(Leningrad)

Border line skin and surgical diseases in childhood. Fel'd. i
akush. 25 no.12:18-23 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(SKIN--DISEASES)

GOL'DZAND, L.L.

History of Russian pediatric surgery. Khirurgiaia 36 no.3:137
Mr '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(CHILDREN—SURGERY)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710020-0

GOLDZAND, L.L.

Removal of a nail. Voen.-Med. zhur. no. 2:77 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(NAILS(ANATOMY)--SURGERY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710020-0"

GOLDZARD, L.L.

Subdiaphragmatic abscess in children. Azerb. med. zhur. no 2:63-
65 Ag '61. (K.L. 15:2)

1. Iz detskoy ob'yedinennoy bol'niitsy Moskovskogo rayona Leningrada
(glavnnyy vrach - K.A. Koshevnaya).
(DIAPHRAGMABSCASS)

~~SECRET~~, L.L.

Scleredactylia in a 5-year-old boy. Venerologicheskaya, no. 8:71-72
1961. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Detskoy ob'yedninennoy bol'nitsy (glavnnyy vrach K.A. Koshevaya)
Moskovskogo rayona Leningrada.
(SCLERODERMA) (FINGERS---DISEASES)

GOL'DZAND, L.L. (Leningrad)

How to prevent adhesion of a bandage to a wound. Med. sestra
20 no.1:52-53 Ja '61. (MIA 14:3)
(BANDAGES AND BANDAGING)

GOL'DZAND, L.L. (Leningrad)

Treatment of minor injuries in children. Med. sestra 20 no.3:
(M.I.A 14;5)
42-43 Mr '61.
(CHILDREN'S ACCIDENTS)

GOL'DZAND, L.L. (Leningrad)

Abscesses following the use of seroprophylactic preparations in
children. Fel'd. i akush. 26 no. 2:55-56 F '61. (XIIa 14:4)
(SERUM THERAPY) (ABSCESS)

GOL'DZAND, L.L. (Leningrad)

Lymphadenitis in children and its treatment. Fel'd. i akash. 26
no. 517-9 My '61. (MIR 14:5)

(LYMPHATICS—DISEASES)

GOL'DZAND, L.L. (Leningrad)

Suppurative diseases of the umbilical wound and their treatment.
Fet'd. i akush. 27 no.1:16-19 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(UMBILICUS--DISEASES)

GOL'DZAND, L.L. (Leningrad)

Treatment of burns in children in an outpatient clinic. Fel'd.
i akush. 27 no.2:20-21 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(BURNS AND SCALDS)

GOLDZAND, L. L. (Leningrad)

Short tremulum linguae in children. Med. vestra 21 no.3-31
Mr '62. (MERA 15:3)
(TONGUE-ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

GOL'DZAND, L.L. (Leningrad)

How to conduct anesthesia in [cases of] burns. Fel'd.i akush. 27
no.7:43-44 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(BURNS AND SCALDS) (ANESTHESIA)

GOL'DZAM, L.L. (Leningrad)

Abscesses of the skin in young children. Fel'd. i akush. 27.
no. 10-12 Ag '62. (ELKA 16:8)

(SKIN-AESES) (CHILDREN-DISEASES)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710020-0

GOLDEMBERG, L.

ABOVE NAME IS THE CALLING SIGN OF THE COVERT AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE
MISSION. CODE NO. 13:67-61-1000.

(XMAS 17:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710020-0"

GOL'DZAND, L.L.

Subungual paronychia in children. Vest. derm. i ver. 37 no.7:
77-78 Jl'63 (MIR 16:12)

1. Detskaya ob'yedinenennaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy) vrach K.A.
Koshevaya Moskovskogo rayona Leningrada.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710020-0

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710020-0"

GOUDKHEVICH, L. (Leningrad, D-40, ul. Vozrozh., d.30, kv.8)

Two cases of developmental anomalies of the clavicle in
children. Ortop., travma i protet. no.8 (0-71) 1982.

(MRA 17;10)

L. Iz kafedry gospitall'noy khirurgii (zav. prof. A.M. Aminev)
S.-Peterburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

GOL'DZIL'BER, E.M.

Prevention of industrial injuries and treatment of minor injuries
among workers at Kemerovo Province iron and steel mills.
Zdrav.Ros. Feder. 2 no.12:22-26 D '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Is Instituta organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii
meditsiny imeni N.A. Semashko (dir. Ye.P. Ashurkov).
(KEMEROVO PROVINCE--IRON AND STEEL WORKERS--DISEASES AND
HYGIENE)

GOL'DIZI L'ERR, E.M., kand.med.nauk, SEERETTA, P.M., kand.med.nauk

Organization of sanitary affairs in the village and consolidation,
health and epidemicological stations with district hospitals,
Gig. i san. 23 no. 6; 44-46 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz Instituta organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny
imeni N.A. Semashko.
(SANITATION)

in Russia, unification of sanitary-epidemiol. station
with regional hosp. (Rus))
(HOSPITALS,
same (Rus))

SEKRETTA, P.N., kand.med.nauk; GOL'DZIL'ER, S.M., kand.med.nauk

Improvement in sanitary and epidemiological services for
children and adolescents in towns. Gig. i san. 24 no.6:
40-45 Je '59.

(MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Instituta organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii
meditsiny imeni N.A.Semashko.
(SCHOOL HEALTH
sanitary-epidemiol. serv. of child. & adolescents,
improvement in towns in Russia (Rus))

GOL'DZIL'BER, E.M., kand.med.nauk; GORFIN, D.V., prof.; SHKRETTA, P.M., kand. med.nauk; KEYLIN, K.A., nauchnyy eotrudnik; BOYTSOVA, A.A., nauchnyy eotrudnik

Standards in sanitary and epidemiological services. Gig. i san. 24
no.9:35-41 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz Instituta organizatsii zdorovookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny imeni N.A. Semashko.
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

GOL'DZIL'BER, E.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Planning and organization in the reception of patients in polyclinics.
Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 4 no. 5:6-12 My '60. (MIAA 13:11)

1. Iz Instituta organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny
imeni N.A.Semashko (dir. Ye.D.Ashurkov).
(HOSPITALS--OUTPATIENT SERVICES)

GOL'DZIL'BER, E.M.; KAL'YU, P.I.

Current problems in the organization of first aid. Zdrav. Ros. Feder.
5 no. 2:10-14 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz Instituta organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny
imeni N.A. Semashko.
(FIRST AID IN ILLNESS AND INJURY)

GOL'DZIL'BER, E.M., kand.med.nauk; KAL'YU, P.I., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Current problems in the organization of medical services for patients
with cardiovascular diseases. Sov.zdrav. 19 no.12:12-16 '60.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz Instituta organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny
imeni N.A.Semashko (direktor Ye.D.Ashurkov).
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM—DISEASES)

GORFIN, D.V., prof.; GOL'DZIL'BER, E.M., kand.med.nauk; SEKRETTA, P.M.,
kand.med.nauk; ~~KAYLIN~~, K.A., nauchnyy otprudnik

Standards in sanitary and epidemiological services for
an urban population. Gig. i san. 26 no.7:103-107 Jl. '61.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Instituta organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i isterii
meditsiny imeni N.A. Semashko.
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

KAL'YU, P.I.; GOL'DZIL'BER, E.M.

Ways and means of the most rational use of hospital beds and other resources. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 5 no.10:13-19 C '61. (MIKA 1A:10)

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Conductance of α - and polyvinylidine sulphide.
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Cond. of α - and β -resorcinol was determined by a method already described (cf. Pigozzi, G.I., 50, 6112c) in the temp. range 30-94° for polyvinyldine sulphide, and in the range 30-95° for monocrystals, these being ill-defined. Polyvinylidene sulphide shows 2 mechanisms of condl. as indicated by the values of the activation energy: $E_a = 2.19$ and 3.24 e.v., at lower and higher temps., resp. The transition occurs near 80°, near to the α - β transition temp. (20.8-74°). Monocrystals show a single mechanism of cond., characterized by $E_a = 4.34$ e.v.
1. Stek 5.

P.M.

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